

June 3, 2026

shelley@arkadelphiaalliance.com

Ms. Shelley Short
President & CEO – Arkadelphia Regional Economic Development Alliance & Area Chamber of Commerce
CEO – Economic Development Corporation of Clark County, Arkansas
201 North 26th Street
Arkadelphia, AR 71923

Re: Threatened & Endangered Species – Preliminary Effects Evaluation
EDCCC – Site 1 – Hwy 67 & 26 – Gum Springs, Clark County, Arkansas
ECCI Project # 5213-3004

Dear Ms. Short:

At your request, ECCI has conducted an evaluation of the potential presence of Threatened and Endangered (T&E) species at the “EDCCC – Site 1 – Hwy 67 & 26” in Gum Springs, Clark County, AR. The proposed project area, consisting of approximately 35.4 acres (+/-) is located immediately southeast of the intersection of Highways 67 and 26 (Enclosure 1, Figures). The project area is mapped on United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle Arkadelphia, AR (7.5-minute series) (Enclosure 1, Figure 2). The approximate legal description of the project area is part of Section 12, Township 8 South, Range 20 West. Approximate center coordinates of the project area are 34.05737°N, -93.09689°W (WGS 84).

Project details regarding potential impacts to existing habitat and resources have not been specified as of the writing of this T&E evaluation. Therefore, this evaluation is based on the assumption that all habitat and natural resources within the footprint of the proposed project area will be impacted, e.g., it is assumed that the entire project site will be cleared, leveled, and developed, and surrounding areas may be impacted by noise, light, altered stormwater runoff, etc.

PROJECT AREA OVERVIEW

Broadly speaking, the project area supports three primary vegetative community types, i.e., an upland maintained field community, an upland mixed forest community, and a mixed strata wetland community.

Representative site photos are provided in Enclosure 2.



Surrounding land use generally includes light industrial property, commercial property, agricultural land, and undeveloped forested land.

There are two mapped ponds near the central portion of the project area. These pond features were observed to be part of a wetland complex.

Based on the Federal Emergency Agency (FEMA) mapping, the entirety of the project area is mapped as unshaded Zone X. Unshaded Zone X is a FEMA designation for areas of minimal flood hazard that are outside the 0.2 percent annual-chance flood. A FEMA FIRMette is provided in Enclosure 3.

POTENTIAL THREATENED & ENDANGERED SPECIES

ECCI has obtained a record of listed, candidate, and proposed T&E species that have potential to occur within the project area using the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) tool (IPaC accessed on May 4, 2026). The species list, i.e., “IPaC Resource List” is provided in Enclosure 4. Table 1 below lists the species identified by IPaC as potentially occurring within the project area.

Table 1. Federally Listed Species that may occur within the project area (obtained from IPaC).

Species	Status
Indiana Bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>)	E
Tricolored Bat (<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>)	PE
Eastern Black Rail (<i>Laterallus jamaicensis ssp. jamaicensis</i>)	T
Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)	T
Rufa Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>)	T
Alligator Snapping Turtle (<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>)	PT
Ouachita Fanshell (<i>Cyprogenia sp. cf. alberti</i>)	T
Ouachita Rock Pocketbook (<i>Arcidens wheeleri</i>)	E
Pink Mucket (<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>)	E
Rabbitsfoot (<i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>)	T
Spectaclecase (<i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i>)	E
Winged Mapleleaf (<i>Quadrula fragosa</i>)	E
Monarch Butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>)	PT

E-Endangered; T-Threatened; PE-Proposed Endangered; PT-Proposed Threatened

The Indiana Bat is a small migratory bat, weighing less than 0.24 ounce, with chestnut brown to gray fur and a lighter belly. During the winter, this bat lives underground in karst features and abandoned mines which remain below 50 degrees Fahrenheit. In summer, females roost in forested areas under loose or peeling bark, often near fence-lines, riparian zones, and floodplains. The Indiana Bat feeds on a variety of insects while flying after dusk. There are no known hibernaculum or roost sites near the project area. Areas of suitable roosting/foraging habitat, i.e.,



forested areas and snag trees, for the Indiana bat were observed within portions of the project area. The species may forage and/or roost in portions of the project area.

The Tricolored Bat is a small bat, weighing less than 0.4 ounce, with distinctive tricolored fur, i.e., dark brown at the base, a band of yellowish- to light- brown, and a narrow band of dark brown at the tip. During the winter, this bat enters caves and other underground sites, either singularly or in small colonies, where they enter a state of torpor. When not in caves or underground, these bats use a variety of habitats for roosting. The Tricolored bat feeds on a variety of insects while flying after dusk. There are no known hibernaculum or roost sites near the project area. Areas of suitable roosting/foraging habitat, i.e., forested areas and snag trees, for the Tricolored bat were observed within portions of the project area. The species may forage and/or roost in the project area.

The Eastern Black Rail is a small, secretive marsh bird that occurs as a vagrant in Arkansas, passing through the state only during seasonal migration. This bird is an opportunistic forager, feeding on aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates, as well as seeds. The primary habitat for the Eastern Black Rail is salt or brackish marshlands (although there have been occurrences in freshwater flooded grasslands). The project area does not provide suitable habitat for the species, i.e., brackish wetlands/marshes with herbaceous vegetation.

The Piping Plover is a small shorebird that migrates seasonally through Arkansas. During migration, it could be found in almost any Arkansas county, but it remains for no more than a few days. The preferred habitat for this species is gravel/sand bars of major waterways. The project area does not provide suitable habitat for the species, i.e., gravel/sand bars.

The Rufa Red Knot is a shorebird of uncommon but occasional occurrence in Arkansas during seasonal migration. It has exacting food preferences, and Arkansas does not provide good sources of its preferred food items or habitat. Preferential habitat for this species during its seasonal migrations includes marine type habitats, e.g., sandy beaches, salt marshes, lagoons, etc. The project area does not provide suitable habitat for the species.

The Alligator Snapping Turtle (AST) is a large turtle (weighing up to 200 pounds) covered in a rough/ridged shell. The AST has a sharply hooked beak from which it derives its name. Preferred habitat for this species is slow-moving rivers, lakes, and swamps with muddy bottoms and sufficient vegetative cover where they spend much of their time submerged and hidden while ambushing prey, which includes fish, amphibians, small mammals, birds, and other turtles. The project area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.

The Ouachita Fanshell is a medium-sized mussel species with a thick, rounded to fan-shaped shell that is typically dark brown to black with a smooth surface. This mussel is endemic to the Ouachita Mountains region, primarily found in isolated reaches of the Saline and Ouachita Rivers in Arkansas. It inhabits clear, free-flowing streams and rivers with stable gravel or cobble substrates and minimal siltation. The Ouachita Fanshell is highly sensitive to water quality and habitat disturbance. The Ouachita Fanshell reproduces by releasing larvae (glochidia) that temporarily attach to the gills or fins of host fish, such as darters, sculpins, and other species,



where they develop before settling to the riverbed. The project area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.

The Ouachita Rock Pocketbook is a medium-sized freshwater mussel with a thick, elongated shell that is typically dark brown to black with a smooth to slightly sculptured surface. This species is endemic to the Ouachita River system of Arkansas and Oklahoma, where it inhabits stable riffle and run habitats within medium to large streams and rivers. Preferred habitat for the Ouachita Rock Pocketbook includes clear, well-oxygenated water with stable gravel, cobble, or boulder substrates and moderate to swift currents. The Ouachita Rock Pocketbook reproduces by releasing larvae (glochidia) that temporarily attach to the gills or fins of host fish, where they develop before settling to the streambed. The species is highly sensitive to sedimentation, degraded water quality, impoundment, and channel instability. The project area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.

The Pink Mucket is a large, thick-shelled freshwater mussel with a smooth, yellow to brown shell that may display green rays and a distinct pink to salmon-colored interior, giving the species its name. Historically widespread in the Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee River systems, its current distribution is limited to a few rivers and streams with high water quality and stable gravel or cobble substrates. The Pink Mucket reproduces by releasing larvae (glochidia) that temporarily attach to the gills or fins of host fish, such as smallmouth bass, where they develop before settling to the riverbed. The project area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.

The Rabbitsfoot is a medium- to large-sized freshwater mussel with an elongated, cylindrical shell that is typically yellowish-brown to dark brown and often marked with chevron-shaped ridges or pustules. The inner shell is white or slightly bluish. This species historically occupied a broad range across the Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee River basins but now persists in fragmented populations due to habitat loss. It inhabits medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to swift currents and stable sand, gravel, or cobble substrates, avoiding areas with heavy siltation or impoundment. The Rabbitsfoot reproduces by releasing larvae (glochidia) that temporarily attach to the gills or fins of host fish, such as darters, minnows, and other species, where they develop before settling to the riverbed. The project area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.

The Spectaclecase is a large freshwater mussel with an elongated shell that is dark brown to black and often displays roughened or corrugated shell surfaces in older individuals. The shell shape is somewhat inflated and irregular, with specimens commonly occurring wedged within stable crevices between large rocks and boulders, giving rise to the species' common name. The Spectaclecase inhabits medium to large rivers with stable substrates consisting of gravel, cobble, and boulders in moderate to swift currents. Historically distributed throughout portions of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri River basins, the species has experienced significant declines due to sedimentation, impoundment, degraded water quality, and channel modification. The Spectaclecase reproduces by releasing larvae (glochidia) that temporarily attach to the gills or fins of host fish, primarily catfish species, where they develop before settling to the riverbed. The project area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.



The Winged Mapleleaf is a medium-sized freshwater mussel with a thick, round- to slightly oval-shaped shell that is dark brown to black and features prominent, wing-like extensions on the posterior ridge. The inner shell is typically white or pinkish. The Winged Mapleleaf inhabits clean, fast-flowing sections of medium to large rivers with stable substrates composed of gravel, cobble, or sand. It is highly sensitive to sedimentation, pollution, and changes in flow regime. The Winged Mapleleaf reproduces by releasing larvae (glochidia) that temporarily attach to the gills or fins of host fish, primarily catfish, where they develop before settling to the riverbed. The project area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.

The Monarch Butterfly is a distinctive butterfly with orange, black, and white coloration, having a wingspan up to 4 inches. This butterfly is known for its annual migration (involving multiple generations) of thousands of miles between North and Central America. Although found in a variety of habitats such as meadows, fields, and gardens, this species is closely associated with milkweed (*Asclepias* sp.) which serves as the Monarch's exclusive host plant for feeding and breeding. Although the Monarch may use select non-forested areas of the project area as a stopover, the host plant of this species, i.e., milkweed, was not observed in the project area (although a comprehensive vegetative survey was not conducted); therefore, the project area likely does not provide the habitat necessary for feeding or breeding for this species.

PRELIMINARY T&E SPECIES EFFECTS DETERMINATION

Based on observed onsite habitat and prior project experience, ECCI has developed preliminary effects determinations (Table 2) for each of the aforementioned species. Please note that the determinations provided below are opinions and should not be considered formal until approved by a federal agency. Furthermore, once project details are determined, as they relate to site impacts, a refined evaluation should be conducted, which may result in a change in determinations for one or more species.



Table 2. Preliminary Effects Determinations.

Species (Common Name)	Preliminary Determination	Primary Rational for Determination
Indiana Bat	Not Likely to Adversely Affect ^A	Possible use of the project area for foraging / lack of known hibernaculum or maternity roost sites near project area.
Tricolored Bat	No Jeopardy ^B	The Tricolored Bat is currently proposed for listing, rather than a listed Threatened or Endangered Species. Possible use of the project area for foraging/lack of known hibernaculum or maternity roost sites near project area.
Eastern Black Rail	No Effect	Lack of suitable habitat within project area.
Piping Plover	No Effect	Lack of suitable habitat within project area.
Rufa Red Knot	No Effect	Lack of suitable habitat within project area.
Alligator Snapping Turtle	No Jeopardy ^B	The AST is currently proposed for listing, rather than a listed Threatened or Endangered Species. Onsite aquatic features are not suitable to support this species.
Ouachita Fanshell	Not Likely to Adversely Affect ^A	Lack of suitable habitat within project area. However, there is a potential for species habitat downstream. Further consultation recommended.
Ouachita Rock Pocketbook	Not Likely to Adversely Affect ^A	Lack of suitable habitat within project area. However, there is a potential for species habitat downstream. Further consultation recommended.
Pink Mucket	Not Likely to Adversely Affect ^A	Lack of suitable habitat within project area. However, there is a potential for species habitat downstream. Further consultation recommended.
Rabbitsfoot	Not Likely to Adversely Affect ^A	Lack of suitable habitat within project area. However, there is a potential for species habitat downstream. Further consultation recommended.
Spectaclecase	Not Likely to Adversely Affect ^A	Lack of suitable habitat within project area. However, there is a potential for species habitat downstream. Further consultation recommended.
Winged Mapleleaf	Not Likely to Adversely Affect ^A	Lack of suitable habitat within project area. However, site is adjacent to mapped stream channel. Further consultation recommended.
Monarch Butterfly	No Jeopardy ^B	The Monarch Butterfly is currently proposed for listing, rather than a listed Threatened or Endangered Species. Host plant, i.e., milkweed, was not observed onsite.

^A With appropriate BMPs and project planning.

^B Status of species should be confirmed prior to construction and determination updated if listing status changes.



BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES

No bald or golden eagles, their nests, or suitable nesting trees were observed within the project area during the site visit.

THREATENED & ENDANGERED SPECIES / BALD & GOLDEN EAGLE AUTHORITY

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) prohibits “take” of a listed species. From Section 3(19) of the Federal Endangered Species Act: *The term “take” means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.* The term “harm” has been defined as *...an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering.*

The Bald & Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) prohibits the exploitation of eagles and protects their continued survival in the U.S. The BGEPA *prohibits anyone, without a permit issued by the secretary of the interior from “taking” bald or golden eagles, including their parts (including feathers), nests, or eggs.*

The USFWS is tasked (along with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for marine species) with implementation and oversight of the ESA and the BGEPA. The USFWS will only provide T&E species concurrence/non-concurrence effects determinations, i.e., “consultation”, for projects that require a federal permit, have federal funding, and/or are carried out by or at the direction of a federal agency (e.g., federal nexus). When a project has no federal nexus, the USFWS will only provide technical assistance. A USFWS technical assistance letter can only request or recommend, i.e., not require, that actions, studies, surveys, etc. be conducted related to a project that does not have a federal nexus.



CONCLUSION / AGENCY COORDINATION

At this time, it is unknown if the project will have a federal nexus. Therefore, the USFWS is not being engaged for consultation or technical assistance at this time. Rather, this letter provides the opinions of ECCI regarding the potential for listed species to occur at the site and possibly be impacted by future development. In the event the project proceeds and does have a federal nexus, consultation with the USFWS will be advised by the lead federal agency. In the event site development proceeds and does not have a federal nexus and due to the potential for impacts to T&E species, further consultation, in the form of a request for Technical Assistance, with the USFWS is advised.

Sincerely,

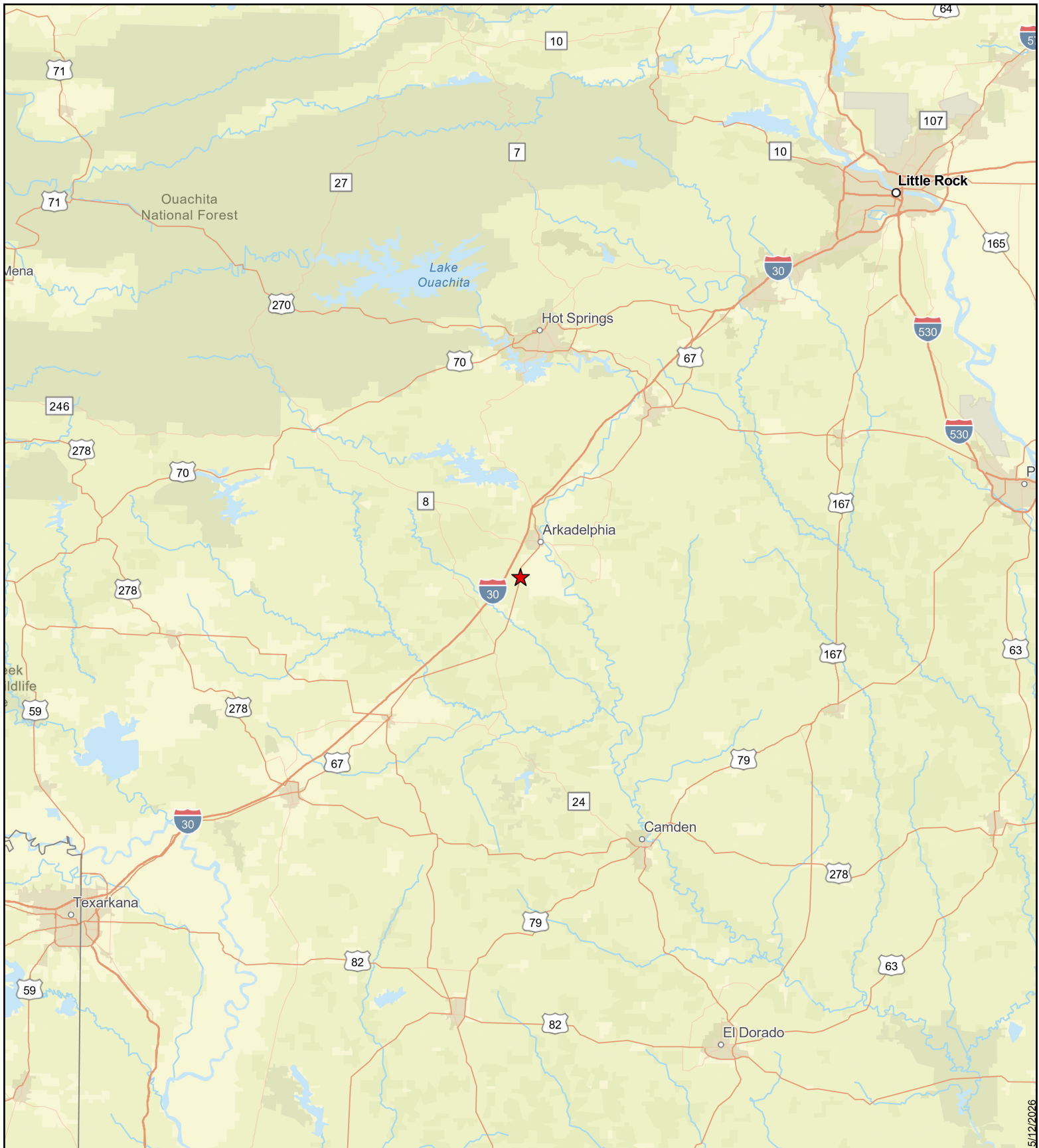
ECCI

Jimmy Rogers
Senior Environmental Scientist

Enclosures

Enclosure 1

Figures



EDCCC Site 1 – Hwy 67 & 26

★ Project Area

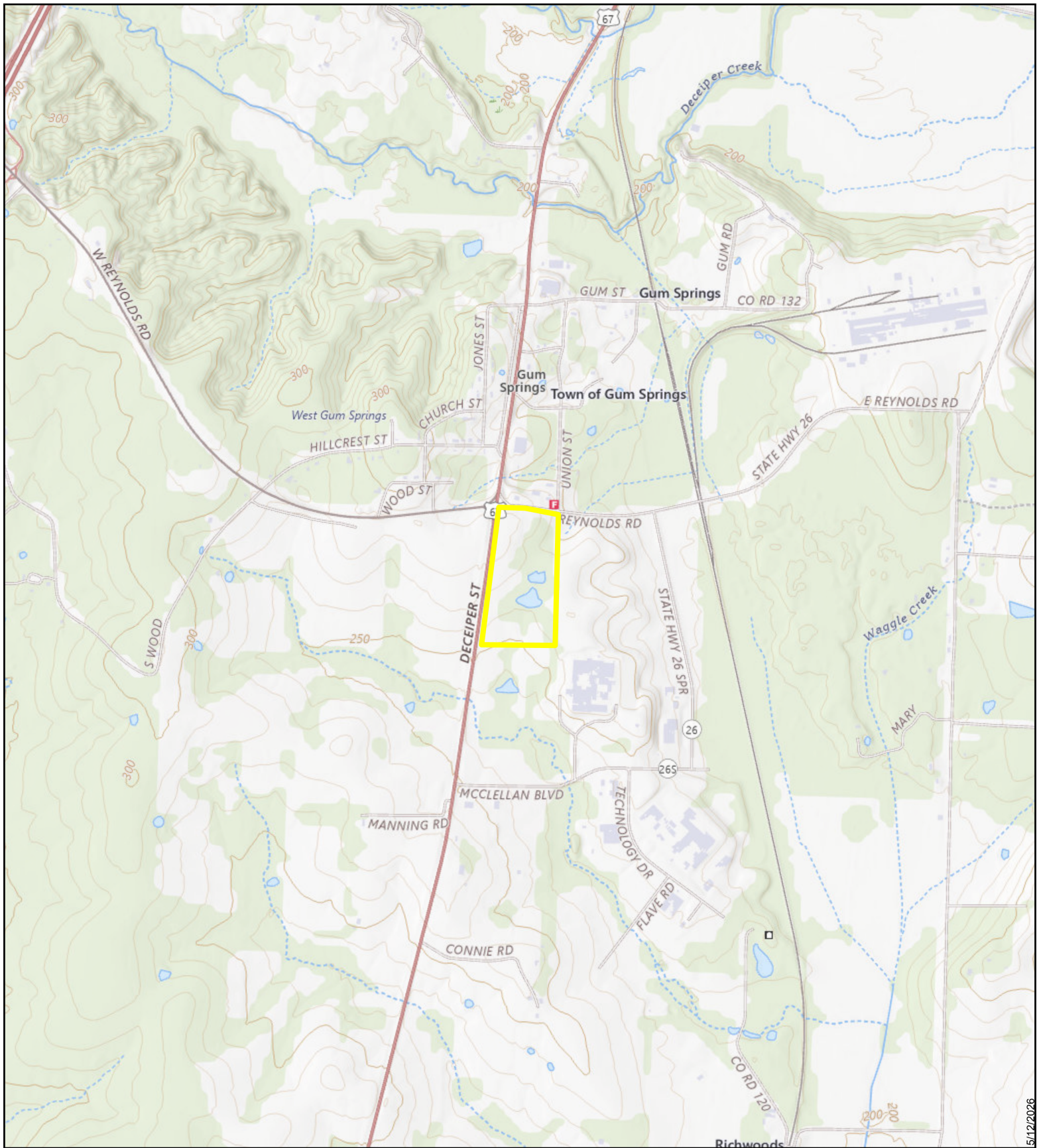
30

Miles



Background: Esri, DeLorme, HERE, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., www.esri.com, Esri (China) (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom

Figure 1. Map showing project vicinity overlaid on ESRI World Street Maps.

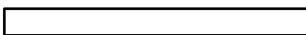


EDCCC Site 1 – Hwy 67 & 26



 Project Area

0.5

 Miles

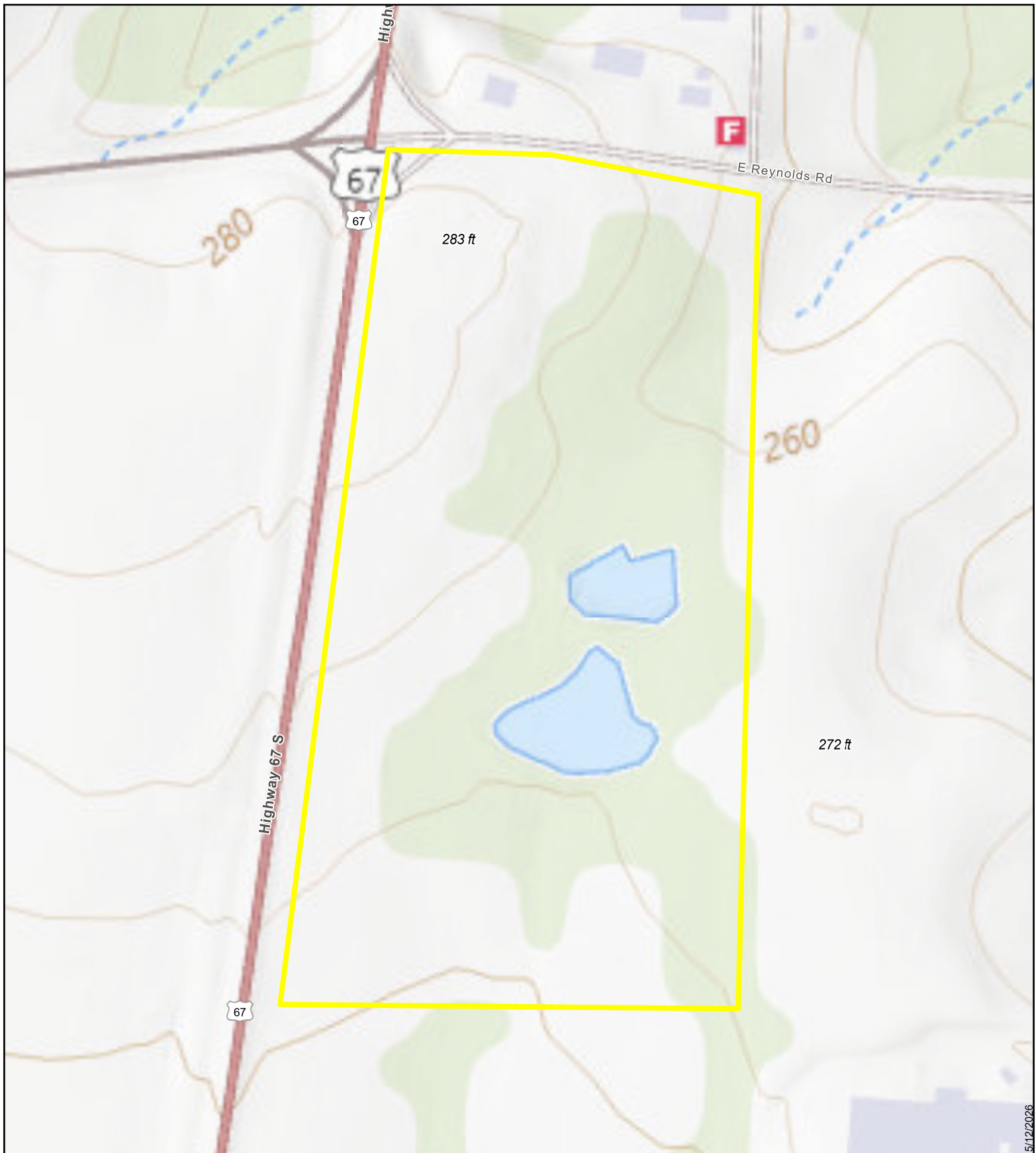


C:\Users\GMikel\Documents\ArcGIS\Projects\5213-3004_EDCCC Site 1 – Hwy 67 & 26\5213-3004_EDCCC Site 1 – Hwy 67 & 26.aprx

Background: USGS The National Map

5/12/2026

Figure 2. Map showing project area overlaid on USGS TNM Topo Base Map.

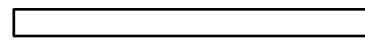


EDCCC Site 1 – Hwy 67 & 26



 Project Area

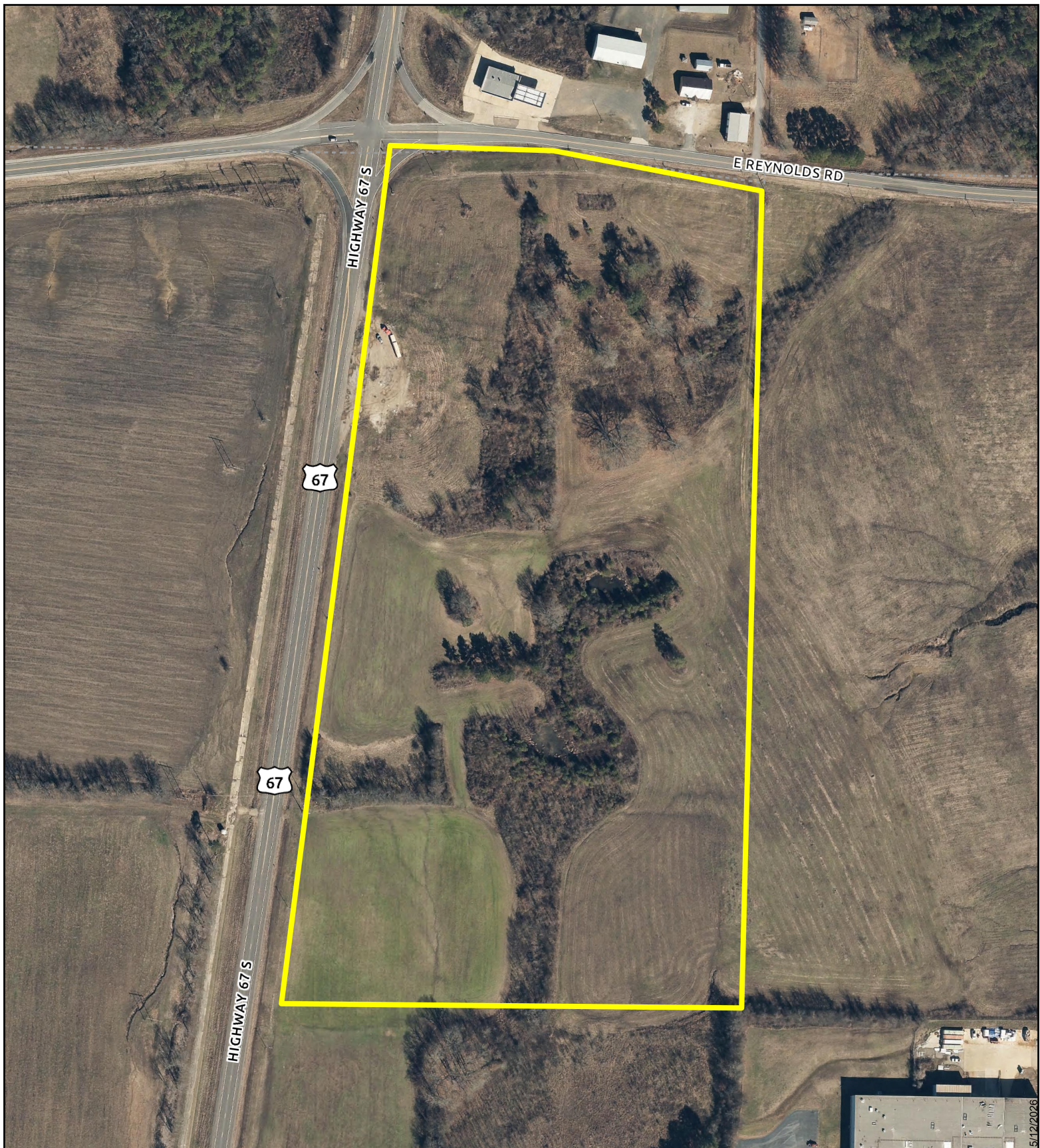
500

 Feet



C:\Users\GMike\Documents\ArcGIS\Projects\5213-3004_EDCCC Site 1 – Hwy 67 & 26\5213-3004_EDCCC Site 1 – Hwy 67 & 26.aprx Background: USGS The National Map

Figure 3. Map showing project details overlaid on USGS TNM Topo Base Map.

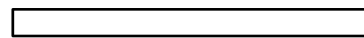


EDCCC Site 1 – Hwy 67 & 26



 Project Area

500

 Feet



C:\Users\GMikel\Documents\ArcGIS\Projects\5213-3004_EDCCC Site 1 – Hwy 67 & 26\5213-3004_EDCCC Site 1 – Hwy 67 & 26.aprx Background: https://gis.arkansas.gov/arcgis/services/IMAGERY_9IN_2023/ImageServer

Figure 4. Map showing project details overlaid on 2023 9-inch aerial imagery.

Enclosure 2

Photos



Photo 1: Overview of project area (looking south from north) (UAS image).



Photo 2: Overview of project area (looking north from south) (UAS image).

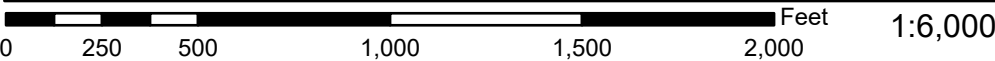
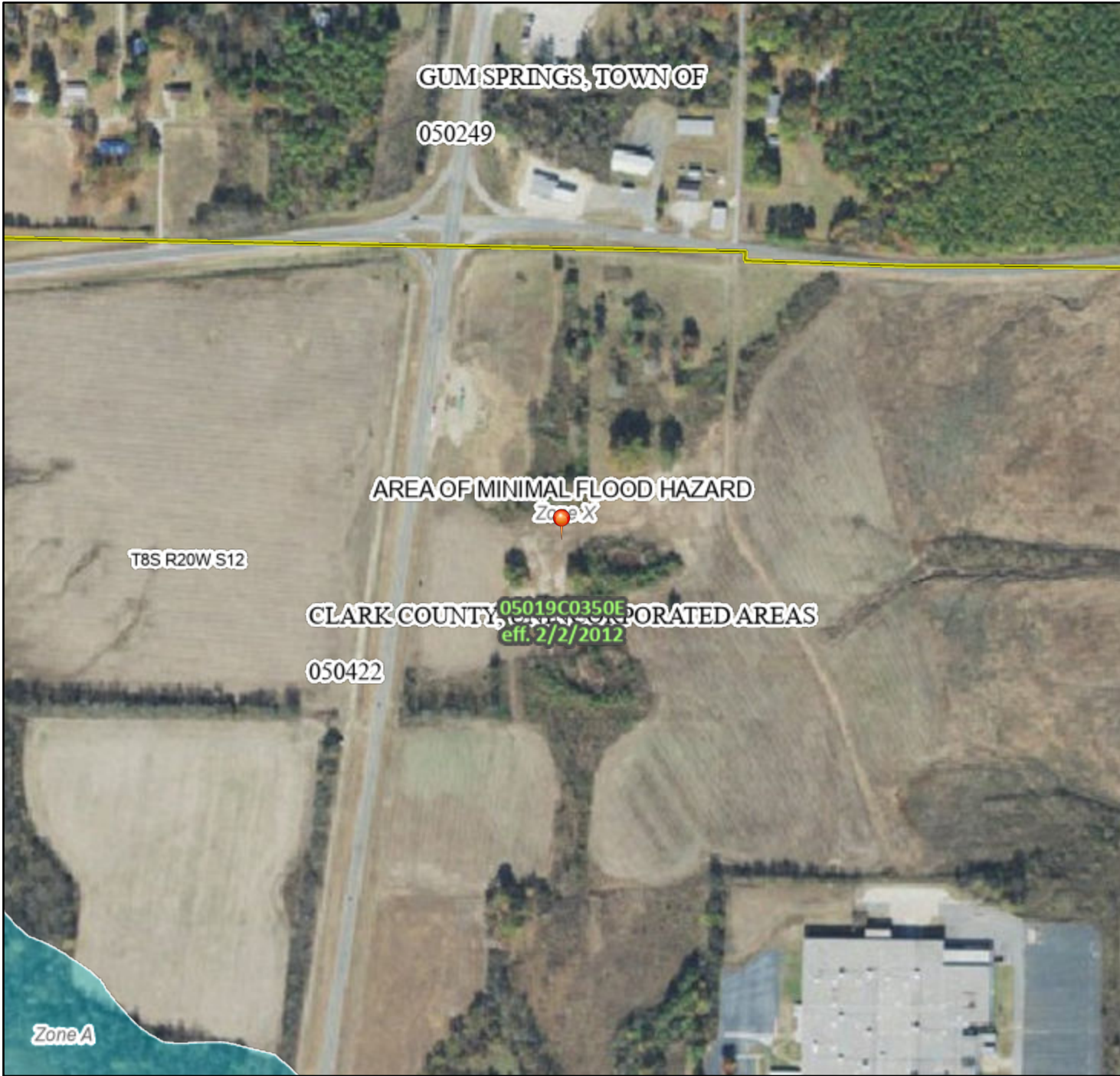
Enclosure 3

FEMA FIRMette

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMMette



93°6'8"W 34°3'42"N



93°5'30"W 34°3'12"N

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
OTHER FEATURES		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
		Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
OTHER FEATURES		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
OTHER FEATURES		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
OTHER FEATURES		Coastal Transect Baseline
		Profile Baseline
OTHER FEATURES		Hydrographic Feature
MAP PANELS		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped



The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 2/2/2026 at 3:04 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

Enclosure 4

IPaC Resource List



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Arkansas Ecological Services Field Office
110 South Amity Suite 300
Conway, AR 72032-8975
Phone: (501) 513-4470 Fax: (501) 513-4480



In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2026-0084777
Project Name: Site 1 - HWY 67 & 26

05/04/2026 14:11:20 UTC

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do>.

It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Arkansas Ecological Services Field Office

110 South Amity Suite 300

Conway, AR 72032-8975

(501) 513-4470

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2026-0084777

Project Name: Site 1 - HWY 67 & 26

Project Type: Commercial Development

Project Description: Industrial Development

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@34.0574338,-93.09681445131697,14z>



Counties: Clark County, Arkansas

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 13 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Indiana Bat <i>Myotis sodalis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949	Endangered
Tricolored Bat <i>Perimyotis subflavus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	Proposed Endangered

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Eastern Black Rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10477	Threatened
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Rufa Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864	Threatened

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Alligator Snapping Turtle <i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4658	Proposed Threatened

CLAMS

NAME	STATUS
Ouachita Fanshell <i>Cyprogenia sp. cf. aberti</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10889	Threatened
Ouachita Rock Pocketbook <i>Arcidens wheeleri</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4509	Endangered
Pink Mucket (pearlymussel) <i>Lampsilis abrupta</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7829	Endangered

NAME	STATUS
Rabbitsfoot <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5165	Threatened
Spectaclecase (mussel) <i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7867	Endangered
Winged Mapleleaf <i>Quadrula fragosa</i> Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4127	Endangered

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: ECCI

Name: Jimmy Rogers

Address: 13000 Cantrell Road

City: Little Rock

State: AR

Zip: 72223

Email: jrogers@eccci.com

Phone: 5012691947